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The Situation at Havana.
The news from Cuba keeps the public guessing. Very little of it holds together, but all of it is exciting. One day we hear that General Gomez is in the city, and the next day that he is not. The situation seems to lend itself a little to misunderstanding and suspicion. The Cuban delay about complying with the American terms as to the distribution of the money intended for the Cuban soldiers is necessarily irritating. It is to say the least of it, very unbusiness-like. The money is not wanted, and the character of the delay was considered a definite understanding. It ought to be paid out, and the transaction closed as early as day as possible. The interests of both sides demand this.

The Cubans should give no heed to talk about there being a secret American purpose connected with the proposition for peace. There is no such purpose. There need be none. The United States will treat Cuba fairly. The government is so pledged, and public sentiment still sustains the pledge. But while the United States remains in Cuba its authority must be supreme, and there should be no restriction on the part of the Cuban government to the United States. It is perfectly evident, however, that a great deal of distrust exists in Havana on both sides. The situation seems to lend itself a little to misunderstanding and suspicion. The Cuban delay about complying with the American terms as to the distribution of the money intended for the Cuban soldiers is necessarily irritating. It is to say the least of it, very unbusiness-like. The money is not wanted, and the character of the delay was considered a definite understanding. It ought to be paid out, and the transaction closed as early as day as possible. The interests of both sides demand this.

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More Peace Overtures.
The official dispatches from Manila note that Aguinaldo has asked for and obtained from Gen. Otis an assurance of safe conduct through the American lines for representatives whom he may send to treat with the American commission for peace. This is a good sign. There was general disappointment when the first suggestion of peace in Luzon failed to materialize. Its failure was due to the refusal of Gen. Otis to promise additional troops, which would greatly complicate the work of the commission. It is now evident that Aguinaldo and his associates in the lead of the natives were playing for a strategic position and found that they were dealing with a shrewd, firm soldier, who knew as well as they the value of the conditions demanded. Since then there has been additional fighting with unvarying American success, while the army of pacification has been steadily advanced to occupy positions of great advantage in the later stages of the campaign. Gen. Lawton is pressing on through the country east of MacArthur's column, the latter commander resting his forces and giving Lawton time to complete the flanking movement. The inquiries by the emissaries who formerly approached the Americans brought forth the unvarying promise that when peace is once established the Philippines will be given a generous share in local government, while the general administration of the island will be based upon the principle of extending the same possible local government to the people. The case has been stated so plainly that Aguinaldo can now refuse to surrender only on the pretense of further holding out for absolute independence for the natives. The autonomy in local affairs which the commission has practically promised is virtually all that the Filipinos are concerned about. A few of their leaders may have earned the dreams of an independent state, with foreign relations, salaries, pompous ceremonial and fat perquisites pertaining to the official holdings.

Castling out the avowed aspirations of these few individuals, it is to be questioned whether the smallest fraction of the people care anything for further measures of self-government than those which are so willingly granted. The chief items of native interest relate to the protection of life and property, the immunity of the individual from arbitrary arrest and punishment, a cessation of the absorption of property and power by religious orders to the injury of the people and the provision of sufficient guardianship to ensure the peaceful tillage of the soil and protection from the marauders from the hills. In addition to these necessities these people will be given free education, public improvements and enlightening surroundings. They will be led into profitable lines of industry and taught new means of extracting wealth from nature. Gradually they will be brought into closer relationship with the functions of government and will be given a larger participation in the management of the general affairs of the islands. This prospect is better than any that has been offered in the past, and the truth can reach them, despite the exertions of their false leaders, peace will quickly come to stay.

The report that ex-President Cleveland had suddenly died resulted in his statement to a reporter that the rumor was absurd. Mr. Cleveland is sure of his facts before he permits himself to be interviewed these days.

C. P. Huntington says that the masses are being over-educated. Mr. Carnegie does not think so.

England and the Boers.
"Omni Facit" Kruger has notified the Boers to hold their hands off and to make immediate response to a call to arms. The relations between the Transvaal and England are becoming more strained from day to day, and there is general expectation abroad that trouble will occur. At Johannesburg war is being pushed in strengthening redoubts and fortifying hill tops in strategic positions. Meanwhile negotiations are pending for conference between President Kruger and the British high commissioner for South Africa, but Mr. Chamberlain, in London, withholds his consent to the meeting unless Kruger pledges certain reforms. The known character of the Transvaal executive does not warrant the belief that he will pledge himself to do that which he has strenuously resisted for years, namely, to ameliorate the condition of the Outlanders or foreigners in his realm. Twenty-one thousand of them recently addressed a petition to Queen Victoria, reciting their grievances, and the present disturbances are in part the result of that complaint. The immediate cause of the trouble, however, is the demand of the government of London that Kruger should make certain dynastic concessions, which Kruger declined to do. He claimed that the now operative London convention of 1884, under which Chamberlain asserted

the right to make the demand, limits the British suzerainty to the control of the foreign relations of the Transvaal.

From what has reached the world outside the condition of the Outlanders is deserving of some radical reforms. They claim that they have no vote in the levying of taxes or in the payment of officials, although they subscribe the greater part of the public revenues. They assert that they have no voice in the control of the educational affairs of the republic, though their children form the majority of those educated. The period for acquiring citizenship has been extended from two to twelve years after renouncing British allegiance, and citizenship will then be conferred only with the approval of two-thirds of the burghers of the individual district. Their children born in the republic are deprived of the birthright of citizenship. When tried it is by the burghers, their political masters, and hence not their peers. They have no voice in the control of the municipality of which they form the greater part, Johannesburg. They are not permitted to hold public meetings, and by the operation of laws their right to complain is greatly abridged. Their newspapers are virtually gagged, offending editors being subject to exile to a fever-stricken locality or beyond the confines of the republic. Individuals may be expelled by order of the president without trial upon any pretext. They assert that their interests are threatened by government grants to monopolies, and that the executive freely makes so-called loans to burghers out of the public funds, without warrant or promise of return.

These are some of the charges which the Outlanders laid before the queen. It is not known how far they are justified by the facts. But it is known that the Boers have strained every effort in recent years to restrict the citizenship privileges of the foreign-born who develop the resources of the country, and who, they are asserting, are by the ambition to colonize and control. On the one side is the natural struggle of intelligent men to ameliorate their condition while living in a so-called republic. On the other hand is the equally natural desire of a conservative people to preserve their own government in its integrity.

The Man Who Stopped and the Man Who Died.
Ex-Governor Flower died virtually "in harness," as the phrase runs. He was in the midst of great financial transactions during the later days of his life. He was handling hundreds of millions, for himself and for other people. His own wealth had grown to enormous proportions. It is easy to believe that the break-down which resulted in his startlingly sudden death was due primarily to the excessive strain which this activity in the field of monumental transactions inevitably caused. It may well be questioned why Mr. Flower elected to remain in the active arena after he had more than passed the point of stupendous success. The mere piling of million upon million could not well add consequentially to his power as a money magnate. He already held the control of industry of a vast and varied character. To double or quadruple his fortune would merely be to double or quadruple his responsibilities. Years ago he reached the stage where luxury of living and freedom from the care of earning the wherewithal for this course were assured to him. Had he ceased then to engage in the scramble of Wall Street or at least lessened in his intense activity as a money king he would doubtless have today been in good health, with the prospect of many more years of life. For he was but sixty-five years of age when death overtook him. He had been chief executive of his state and had won the esteem of many men. There was much left in life for him without the intoxication of the financial game. His sad death and the wise course pursued by Mr. Andrew Carnegie afford a striking contrast, which may well be studied by the men who are engaged in the mad rush for record-breaking wealth. Mr. Carnegie is today in good health and with excellent prospect for a prolonged career. He is happy in the consciousness of success and the enjoyment of the means of doing good. He is scattering beneficence upon all sides, wisely, liberally and to the unquestioned betterment of coming generations. He has had enough of the strife for aggregating wealth. Mr. Flower is suddenly cut down in the midst of a career which has taught no lessons of good, as regards the personal equation, despite the integrity of the man and the cleanness of his individual record. He leaves behind him a vast fortune, and some endorsements. That he has achieved by charity and to other worthy causes does not minimize the fact that as the case stands, in contrast with that other just mentioned, all his struggles, all his success and all his sagacity do not count today in the world's balance for as much as the course pursued by the man who stopped in his money-getting in time to supervise the distribution of his surplus to the best advantage of his fellow-men.

A Little Overdone.
A New York paper printed on Saturday what purports to be a fac simile of a letter from Admiral Dewey, dated March 15, from which the extract following is taken: "Alfred Chasseaud, Esq.: 'Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter extending an invitation on the part of the city of New York to a banquet in my honor.'"

This extract raises three suggestive questions: (1) Who is Alfred Chasseaud? (2) What constitutes "the best elements of the city of New York"? (3) By what authority does Mr. Chasseaud undertake to represent them, their genuineness being once satisfactorily established? And these, in turn, suggest a fourth pertinent query: Isn't the business of volunteers rushing in and inviting Admiral Dewey to do things and see things getting to be a little overdone?

Mr. Dewey will, before he gets through, have almost as many offers as a popular young clergyman has pairs of embroidered slippers.

The empress dowager has no objection to being the lady in the case, if she can bring about a quarrel between England and Russia.

The fierceness of modern competition is again shown by the fight in Samoa over a throne which pays exceedingly low wages.

There is an unfortunate popular tendency to forget that a hero is human and needs sleep.

Admiral Dewey's Declination.
Admiral Dewey has told us that he is not a politician. That may be true in one sense, but he is developing qualities which a politician might employ with excellent success. To take this matter of his home-coming. No sooner was it announced that he would shortly leave Manila than invitations began to pour in on him by cable from every quarter of this country to accept hospitalities more or less elaborate. The average politician, flattered and bewildered by the demonstration, would have resolved himself into the committee of the whole on the state of his fortunes to determine what to do. The result would have been to increase his embarrassments. And in the end he would have been swamped. Admiral Dewey declines instantly, and saves himself. There is disappointment, of course. But very much less disappointment than would have resulted had he halted and considered and permitted the competition for his presence to grow. In a word, Admiral Dewey possesses decision. The explanation of the failure of many politicians is that they do not possess it. And if Admiral Dewey has served himself

in this matter he has likewise served his numerous admirers at home. The country will have ample time to arrange for his proper reception. There will be a series of rousing demonstrations, New York leading off, and they ought to reflect and necessarily will reflect the admiration of the people for their greatest living sailor. But all can be proceeded with now without delay, so that no conflicts may arise as to dates or forms of ceremony.

Still another point is that we shall have the admiral in improved physical form as the result of his slow journeying. He is a trifle under weight and run down now, but the leisurely speed home will set him up again, and brace him for the trying ordeal of a hearty and universal handshake. He knows what awaits him, and will appreciate it.

Col. W. J. Bryan declines to heed the warning of one of the country's greatest actors who threatened to forsake New York engagements in the future and rely on the criticism of the intelligent provinces.

It is said that it is smoking that has affected President Steiwer's nerves. Possibly the necessity of listening to so much golf talk has helped.

Mollioux is perfectly willing to withdraw from the case and leave the court and the district attorney's office to settle it among themselves.

Madame Patti is getting her affairs in shape for another tour of this country. It will no doubt be a farewell tour, as usual.

SHOOTING STARS.
Her Answer.
"Isn't this the most delightful weather you ever saw?" exclaimed the exuberant young man.
She turned upon him with that icy manner, which only a girl can command, and answered: "I never saw any weather. My impression has always been that weather is invisible."

To Spain.
If toward a navy you have set
Your course and will not tack,
We'll sell you ships, and maybe get
Our twenty millions back.

An Irritating Phrase.
"Are you seriously ill?" asked the well-meaning friend.
"Oh, no," answered the dyspeptic, with a jarring sarcastic laugh. "I hurt all over and don't care whether the sun rises tomorrow or not. But I'm not seriously ill. I'm jocosely, flippantly and farcically ill. I'm going through all the symptoms, but I don't mean one of them."

Not Susceptible.
"That man who called here yesterday says that you are the most formidable specimen of political boss he ever saw."
"The one who was talking about legislation?" asked Senator Sorghum, as a smile gently flamed his face.
"Yes."
"Well," he rejoined, as a hard, cold look supplanted the smile; "you don't want to pay too much attention to him. These lobbyists are all such flatterers."

Would Be Welcomed.
"I wish the Kaiser could spare time to come over here for a while," remarked the Chinese Emperor.
"What for?"
"I'd like to have him give the empress dowager a few of his ideas about a king's rights and the way he ought to be treated."

The Quiet Season.
It approaches, the time when the carolling bird,
As he sits there aloft on the sinuous bough,
In joyous out-pourings of music is heard,
While the cricket and frog make their usual row;
When the sun shimmers soft on the velvety moss,
When the mud turtle languidly looks o'er the scene,
When the water bugs ripple the pond as they cross
And the sea-serpent blinks at the flying machine.
We will welcome these friendly who have cheered us of old,
When worldly affairs seemed to languidly halt;
When diplomacy had no new plots to unfold
And fame no new figure to swiftly exalt.
In spite of the birds and the blossoming sweet
And the chatter and buzz where the insects convene,
It doesn't seem summer full-blown and complete
Till the sea-serpent blinks at the flying machine.

The Star a Great Newspaper.
From the Los Angeles Times.
Dwelling in marble halls will not much look like a mere dream with The Washington Star. In a recent issue that paper presents pictures and a description of a handsome nine-story building designed for its future home, the outer walls of which are to be of white marble enriched with appropriate carvings. The building will have a frontage of 52 feet on Pennsylvania avenue, and 127 feet on 11th street, and will be a structure which any paper might be proud to occupy. The Star is entitled to this material reward of successful journalism. It is a great newspaper, ably and carefully edited, and handsome in typographical appearance.

An English Impression of Lynching.
From the London Chronicle.
To judge from the letters we have received on the subject, the news of the latest lynching of negroes in one of the southern American states has produced a painful impression in this country. Yet it was but one among many, and hardly worse than many previous ones in its barbarity. It is indeed the first of the kind that has been removed from or deprived of civil trial and burned alive under the stars and stripes. In fact, it seems as though the northern American public were growing callous to these horrors. They are loathed in the north and west as much as they are in England, but the civil power dare not strike and put them down, as would be done in any other civilized country in the world. The preponderance of the negro in the south is a truly terrible problem of American life. The negro is a man, and ground to sympathize with the white race in its determination not to be swamped by the African, but these awful popular outbreaks are produced by a painful mixture of every political and social argument. Several of our correspondents ask us in all seriousness to tell them if it is really in the United States of America that these things are being committed. We most earnestly wish we could say no.

Andrew Carnegie.
From the Pittsburgh Dispatch.
The retirement of Andrew Carnegie from the affairs of the Carnegie Corporation is the creation of his brain is the most interesting piece of information developed in a remarkable period of industrial expansion and development. His works speak eloquently for him, and the greatness of the man is seen in his mills, which he leaves to his partners and successors, and his library, which he gives to the people. Mere possessions are not indicative of great character, but the erection of a structure portrays the builder. It is as a builder, and his community, that Carnegie is to be remembered. Now he withdraws himself from even the advisory relation he has of late sustained toward his business, and in the enjoyment of the completed harvest of his active life, and of his freedom from business responsibility, he is to be remembered. He is to be remembered for the remainder of his life to his congenial philanthropies. We simply give expression to a general feeling in wishing that the years so devoted may be many.

Plaint Chocolate and Bonbons, made fresh every day, 4c. lb.

We Are Expert Bakers
We bake everything that the most skilled cooks prepare at home—every variety of delicious, home-made Bread, Rolls, Biscuits, Cakes, Pies and Pastry. Freshly baked twice a day. As toothsome and inviting as any home could wish for.
NOT BREAD—fresh daily at 7 a.m. and 4 p.m.—6c. loaf.
All kinds of PIES, 20c.

Reeves' Celebrated "California" Patent Flour REDUCED.
Only \$4.50 barrel or \$1.30 quarter bbl. sack—for this splendid flour. We use it exclusively for all our baking—so you may be sure it's good.
REEVES,
Grocer, Baker and Confectioner,
1209 F Street.

ICE for Your Refrigerator
—is a necessity, now that warm weather has arrived. Let us supply you with pure KENNEDY ICE. Constant supply and lowest rates guaranteed. We deliver your clothing and other goods in good order in the fall. Reasonable charges. Estimates furnished. We make a specialty of REPAIRING FURS. No better time than NOW; besides, we make repairs much cheaper during the summer months.
Independent Ice Company,
Office, 910 Pa. ave. Phone 501-2.
my15-m.w.f.28

Store Your Furs
—and other winter garments with us for the summer, and they will be absolutely safe from the moth. Our COLD STORAGE APARTMENTS are MOTH-PROOF, and you in good order in the fall. Reasonable charges. Estimates furnished. We make a specialty of REPAIRING FURS. No better time than NOW; besides, we make repairs much cheaper during the summer months.
B. H. STINEMETZ & SON,
HATTERS AND FURRIERS, 1237 Pa. ave.
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Window Screens
The best Screens that you can get for only 15c. Put any window. Will last for years.
SCREEN DOORS—
Made of the best wire and fully seasoned wood. Sturdy. Suitable for any room in the house. Complete.
J. W. BARKER, Cor. 7th & W. STOVES, HOUSEFURNISHINGS, PAINTS, &c.
my15-m.w.f.28

Mayer Bros. & Co.
Midsummer Opening.
The midsummer festival will hold forth here all this week. We've worked hard to gain results, but can now invite you here with a feeling of pride. We know you will commend us on the displays—on the tasteful selections we've made and incidentally express an opinion in the fairness of prices.
The Hat showing is more than lovely.
Children's Leghorn Hats, beautifully trimmed—
\$1.25, \$2.25, \$2.98, \$3.50.
Ladies' Trimmed Hats—works of art indeed—
\$3.95, \$5.98 to \$17.50.
Broad-brim Pap, Braided Alpines, trimmed with large quills and folds of silk—
\$1.69
White cap, Braided Walking Hats, all trimmed with silk and lace—
\$1.49
White Trimmed Hats of 75c. hand-made Mable brand.

Mayer Bros. & Co.,
937-939 F St.

A Valued Food:
VICTORIA
—for those who are determined to preserve health and easily digested. Made by Harry ZWIEBACH, only bread that is egg-yeast-free. Best for the young—middle-aged—and aged. Try some. At grocers, cafes and dining rooms.
HENRY REUTER, Sole Agt., U. S., 1515-M.W.F.29

ONLY 50c. POUND
for our delicious "SOMA" TEA. And if you get the price you can't get a tea that is purer or has more strength. "SOMA" is our own private recipe, personally vouch for. Makes the BEST ICED TEA you ever drank. Only 50c. pound.
C. C. BRYAN, 1413 New York Ave.
my15-m.w.f.14

Cuticura
Resolvent, 40c.
(For the Blood.)
"Best" is always our aim. You'll have the satisfaction of getting the best. Elastic Stockings. Abdominal Supports, etc.—and are fitted properly with TRUSSIES if you consult us.
Mertz's Pharmacy,
11th & F.

Incurable Cases.
When given up by others call on us. Bunions, Corns, Ingrown nails, etc. Dr. J. G. GEORGE & SON, Foot Specialists,
1115 Pa. ave. N.W. 9 to 6 p.m. Sundays, 9 to 12.
my15-104

Woodward & Lothrop
10th, 11th and F Sts. N. W.
Special Clearance Sale of Little Children's Pique Coats and Reefers.
Tomorrow we shall offer Little Children's White and Colored Pique Coats and Reefers at 1/2 and 1/3 Less Than Regular Prices.
They are this season's garments, in the latest effects, and comprise styles for both boys and girls. Some are plain; some elaborately trimmed in handsome embroideries and insertions.
Those that were \$2.00 and \$2.25 are now \$1.50.
Those that were \$3.50 and \$3.75 are now \$2.50.
Those that were \$4.00 and \$4.75 are now \$3.00.
Those that were \$6.00 are now \$4.00.
Those that were \$10.00 are now \$5.00.
These will be displayed on center tables in Infants' Department—Second floor.

Special Sale of Summer Hotel and Cottage Supplies.
We desire to call special attention to our unusually large and comprehensive stock of Table, Bed and Toilet Linens, Quilts, Comforters, Sheets, Pillow Slips, Draperies, Curtains, Window Shades, Window and Door Screens, Glass and China Wares, Furniture and general Household Supplies.
These goods were purchased to meet the demand of cottagers, hotel keepers and all those occupying country and suburban homes for the summer. A stock of everything, uniformly reasonable in price. Not one thing very cheap because there is competition or because the article is well known and the other dozen things not so well known at high prices, but the entire stock priced fairly as it ought to be.
Table, Bed and Toilet Linens, &c.
55-inch Cream Damask, all linen, yard, 40c.
62-inch Cream Damask, all linen, yard, 50c.
72-inch Cream Damask, yard, 50c.
72-inch Heavy Bleached Damask, yard, 75c.
% Damask Napkins, all linen, dozen, \$1.25
% Damask Napkins, all linen, dozen, \$1.25
% Damask Tray Cloths, each, 25c.
Henrietta Damask Tray Cloths, each, 25c.
50c. and 75c.
Huck Towels, all linen, 19x35, each, 12 1/2c.
Huck Towels, all linen, 19x40, each, 15c.
Fringed Damask Doilies, dozen, 50c. to \$1.25
Turkish Bath Towels, each, 10c. to 25c.
Linen Crash, for tea towels, etc., yard, 7c. to 12 1/2c.
Single Bed Sheets, each, 30c.
Double Bed Sheets, each, 35c.
Muslin Pillow Cases, each, 10c.
Bed Covers, each, 10c. to 25c.
White Crochet Bedspreads, each, 50c. and \$1.00
Cotton Blankets, light weight, each, 85c.
Curtains, Screens, &c.
Cottage Curtains, colored stripes, pair, \$1.50 to \$5.50
White and Colored Mosquito Net, piece of 8 yds., 45c. and 50c.
Window Screens, each, 40c. to 45c.
Door Screens, each, 75c. to \$2.00
Japanese Patch Mats, each, 10c. to 25c.
25-inch Curtain Mains, dots and figures, yd. 12 1/2c.
Matted-covered Couches, each, \$10.50
Second floor.
Furniture, Refrigerators, &c.
Natural Wood Lawn Garden set of 6 chairs, ea. 50c.
Large, Comfortable Reed Baskets, each, \$1.15
Lawn Benches, green and red, each, \$3.50
Large, Comfortable Folding and Reclining Chairs, each, 35c.
Children's Go-Carts, each, \$2.25
Refrigerator, 8 cubic ft., \$10.00
Odorless Refrigerators, each, \$12.50 to \$35.00
Ice Chests, each, \$12.50 to \$45.00
Fourth floor.
Pictures, Plaques, &c.
14x25 Enchings, mat and oak frame, each, \$1.00
Imported Painted Plaques, each, 25c.
Imitation Platinum Pictures, each, 25c.
Imitation Water Colors, gilt frame, each, \$4.00
25x30 Enchings, mat and oak frame, each, \$2.00
Fourth floor.
China Ware.
100-pc. English Porcelain Dinner Sets, each, \$6.95
100-pc. Dainty Green Decorated Dinner Sets, each, \$8.95
112-piece Royal Blue and Gold-lined Dinner Sets, each, \$9.95
115-pc. Decorated English Porcelain Dinner Sets, each, \$10.00
12-pc. Decorated Toilet Sets, each, \$2.50
12-pc. Decorated Toilet Sets, with jar, each, \$2.50
12-piece English Toilet Sets, with sunken-covered jar, each, \$3.95
White Uncovered and Unhandled Slip Jars, each, 60c.
Old Decorated Slip Jars, covered, each, \$1.00
Old Cups and Saucers, each, 5c.
Old Berry Saucers, each, 5c.
Small Tea Plates, each, 10c.
Brown Umbrella Jars, each, \$1.00
Green and Gold Umbrella Jars, each, \$1.25
Blue and White Japanese Umbrella Jars, ea. \$1.50
Cottage Glassware.
Clear Pressed Glass Table Tumblers, dozen, 24c.
Thin-blown Plain Table Tumblers, dozen, 25c.
Etched Thin-blown Table Tumblers, dozen, 48c.
Imitation Cut Berry Bowls, each, 48c.
Imitation Cut Lemonade Cups, each, 5c.
Imitation Cut Lemonade Bowls, each, 15c.
Imitation Ice Water Pitchers, each, 10c.
Imitation Cut Cream Trays, each, 50c.
Imitation Cut Berry Saucers, dozen, 50c.
Thin-blown Lemonade Glasses, dozen, 75c.
Thin-blown Berry Bowls, each, 25c.
Thin-blown Berry Saucers, each, 10c.
Imitation Cut Vinegar Cruets, each, 10c.
Imitation Cut Salt and Pepper Shakers, each, 5c.
Imitation Cut Open Salt Cellars, dozen, 25c.
Cottage Lamps.
Small Brass Lanterns, complete, each, 25c.
Faceted Woven Hammocks, pillow and spreader, each, \$1.00
Tennis Nets, each, \$1.25
Garden Set of 3 pieces, each, 10c.
Base Ball, each, 10c.
Boys' Fielding gloves, each, 25c.
Waders, each, 25c.
Saddle Pads, each, 25c.
Saddle Pads, each, 25c.
Boys' Volleyballs, each, 5c. to 10c.
Wildly Exercisers, each, \$2.00 to \$5.00
Fourth floor.
Toilet Articles.
W. & L.'s Palm Soap, 8c. cake, dozen, 75c.
Claver's English Lavender Soap, 10c. cake, 3 for 25c.
For Mounds Soap, dozen, 25c.
Turks & Guller's Soap, each, 25c.
Violet Ammonia bottle, each, 10c.
W. & L.'s Palm Soap, 8c. cake, dozen, 75c.
W. & L.'s Palm Soap, 8c. cake, dozen, 75c.
Imported Violet Toilet Powder, pkg., 15c.
Best English Toilet Brush, each, 15c.
Best English Toilet Brush, each, 15c.
Rubber, Horn and Celluloid Combs, each, 10c.
Toilet Pins, each, 10c.
Nail Brushes, each, 20 to 75c.
First floor.

Full Line of New Sewing Machines.
Our "W. & L." Sewing Machines vary in price from \$10.50 to \$36.00, and are the only shuttle machines, so far as we know, made with ball bearings. The new Victor ranges in price from \$17.00 to \$24.00. The Capital, \$18.00 to \$24.50. The Demorest, \$18.00 to \$23.00. A five-year guarantee and a full set of attachments with each machine.
Second floor.
Woodward & Lothrop.

Hoeke-features.
Straw Mattings.
Refrigerators.
Baby Carriages.
Go-Carts.
Porch and Lawn Furniture.
Thin Draperies.
Window Screens.
Screen Doors.
Slip Covers for furniture.
Moth Paper.
Cedar Chests.
Flags and Patriotic Portraits.
These are in addition, of course, to the all-the-year-around Furniture, Carpets and Draperies—for which we are headquarters.
The price story is told in a single word—CHEAPEST.
Hoeke,
FURNITURE, CARPETS, DRAPERIES,
11th and 12th Sts. N. W.

Crocker's,
939 Pa. ave.
Special Oxford Sale At Crocker's.
Over fifty thousand dollars' worth of Men's, Women's and Children's Oxfords and Shoes line our shelves—every pair of which represent a special intrinsic value, and many are below the prices usually asked for such high-class qualities.
The spring season is moving on at a rapid pace, and so must the stock.
Heavy selling will begin here tomorrow:
Oxfords At \$1.69.
Women's Vici Kid Oxfords, black and russets, pliable and durable, latest shapes, \$1.69 Value, \$2.00. Special price.
Oxfords At \$2.49.
Fine Hand-sewed Vici Kid Oxfords, stylish, sensible shape, soft, pliable and strong. Will retain their shape to \$2.49 the end. Value, \$3.00. Special price.
"Jenness Miller" Oxfords At \$3.
These need no comment at our hand. Their sale increases every season. Those who bought them last season return for another pair. They comfort the feet and are the very embodiment of grace, style and desirability. Black and Russets. Equal to any \$3.50 Oxfords \$3 in wear and comfort.
Men's Oxfords At \$2.49.
Men who have been paying higher prices should inspect and try on a pair of these Pliable and Comfortable Russet Vici Kid Oxfords \$2.49 we are selling at.
Boys' \$1.98 Shoes
Get your boy good, stout shoes. Hathaway, Soule & Harrington make men's shoes for boys' wear, because they wear longer, fit better, and the little additional price is a paying investment. Black and \$1.98 Russet, in sizes 13 to 5. Special price.
CROCKER,
Shoes Shined Free, 939 Pa. Ave.
Let us send a man to measure your windows and tell you just what Awnings will cost—perhaps you don't know how cheap they are. NICHOLSON & SON, 1210 F st., op. Sun bldg. m29-3m,14
PAINTS C. BERRY MAKES FINE PAINTS